



United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

“I said we're not going to use taxpayers' money to fund abortion, and I'm going to make sure we're not using taxpayers' money to fund abortion.”

—President George W. Bush, March 2002,
Responding to a question about his freezing UNFPA funding,
The Associated Press, March 23, 2002

“Secretary of State Colin Powell has decided that the \$34 million that we have for the UN Population Fund, with the approval of Congress, will be spent on population programs under USAID's Child Survival and Health Program Fund. While Americans have different views on the issues of abortion, I think all agree that no woman should be forced to have an abortion. After careful consideration of the law and all the information that's available, including the report from the team that we sent to China in May, **we came to the conclusion that the UN Population Fund monies go to Chinese agencies that carry out coercive programs.**”

—State Department Spokesman Richard Boucher,
July 22, 2002, <http://www.state.gov/>

U.S. FUNDING FOR UNFPA (SINCE 1993):

FY93	\$14.5 million	
FY94	\$40 million	
FY95	\$35 million	
FY96	\$22.8 million	(First fiscal year of Republican majority)
FY97	\$25 million	
FY98	\$20 million	
FY99	\$0	
FY00	\$25 million	
FY01	\$25 million	

FY02 Law: “not more than \$34,000,000”; “Provided further, That none of the funds made available in this Act nor any unobligated balances from prior appropriations may be made available to any organization or program which, as determined by the President of the United States, supports or participates in the management of a program of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization.”

UNFPA BUDGET:

UNFPA's Budget= \$266 million

U.S. portion = \$25 million in FY2001, "up to \$34 million" in FY2002

—Source: July 15, 2002, *Kansas City Star*, "Bush will cut aid to U.N. family planning program, sources say" <http://www.kansascity.com/mld/kansascitystar/news/3663424.htm?>

PRESIDENTS REAGAN AND BUSH CUT OFF UNFPA FUNDING 1985-1992 :

At the 1984 Mexico City Conference, the Reagan Administration established the requirement that UNFPA provide "concrete assurances that [it] is not engaged in, or does not provide funding for, abortion or coercive family planning programs." Concern was highest over UNFPA's activities in China's coercive family planning practices. At the time, the Administration reportedly held up \$19 million (of \$38 million allocated for UNFPA for FY1984) until the organization could provide the necessary assurances.

WHAT IS "KEMP-KASTEN"?:

Congress enacted the "Kemp-Kasten Amendment" in the Fiscal Year 1985 Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 99-88) and has continued the language in similar form in annual Foreign Operations Appropriations bills. The most recently approved text appears in P.L. 107-115, signed by the President on January 10, 2002.

Under Title II it states:

Provided further, That none of the funds made available in this Act nor any unobligated balances from prior appropriations may be made available to any organization or program which, as determined by the President of the United States, supports or participates in the management of a program of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization:

http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=107_cong_public_laws&docid=f:publ115.107

Following enactment of the Kemp-Kasten Amendment, USAID announced that \$10 million of \$46 million that had been earmarked for UNFPA during FY1985 would be redirected to other programs, and later said that the United States would not contribute to UNFPA at all in 1986.

Most of the \$25 million originally allocated for UNFPA was spent for other international population control planning activities. At the time of suspension, U.S. payments represented nearly one-third of UNFPA's annual budget. From 1986 through 1993, an unbroken series of determinations by Presidents Ronald Reagan and George H. W. Bush concluded that the Kemp-Kasten amendment prohibited U.S. funding to the UNFPA and thus the group received no U.S. funds. President George H.W. Bush even vetoed the 1989 Foreign Operations Appropriations bill because it would have forced the U.S. to contribute to the UNFPA.

PRESIDENT CLINTON FUNDS UNFPA:

In 1993, the Clinton Administration dramatically revised the official interpretation of the "Kemp-Kasten amendment" in order to facilitate U.S. funding of UNFPA, thus making available \$14.5 million in FY1993 while stipulating that none of these specific funds could be used in China. Congress attached restrictions in appropriation measures that in most cases reduced the U.S. contribution by the amount UNFPA spent in China. UNFPA completed a 5-year program in China in 1997, but in 1998 negotiated a new multi-year Chinese program. As a result, Congress cut off UNFPA funds in FY1999. Congress resumed UNFPA funding in FY2000 and 2001 but under the condition that the \$25 million earmark would be reduced by whatever amount UNFPA's program cost for China.

—Source: CRS, July 17, 2002 research paper

RECENT CHARGES AGAINST UNFPA:

On October 17, 2001, the House International Relations Committee heard testimony from an undercover fact finding team that went to investigate claims of forced abortion in Sihui, a UNFPA county in China where the UNFPA told Congress that abortion and sterilization are voluntary. Investigators received testimony from many victims and witnesses of coercion, and as formal interviews were being conducted and recorded, bystanders often gathered and began to tell their own stories of coercion.

The investigators were told that family planning is not voluntary in Sihui, and coercive family planning policies in Sihui include: age requirements for pregnancy; birth permits; mandatory use of IUDs; mandatory sterilization; crippling fines for non-compliance; imprisonment for non-compliance; destruction of homes and property for non-compliance; forced abortion and forced sterilization.

“On the first day of our investigation, we interviewed women in a family planning clinic **about a mile from the county office of the UNFPA**. We interviewed a 19-year-old there who told us she was too young to be pregnant according to the unbending family planning policy. While she was receiving a **non-voluntary abortion** in an adjacent room, her friends told us that she indeed desired to keep her baby, but she had no choice, since the law forbids” (emphasis added).

—Testimony before House IR Committee on Coercive Abortion in China, October 17, 2001

Mrs. Gao Xiao Duan, who served for 14 years as a planned birth officer in China’s Fujian province, stated in a January 24, 2002 U.S. press conference, “I do know that any organization that is contributing to China’s population control policy is encouraging these officials to implement forced abortion, sterilization and punishments ranging from detainment to house destruction as means of enforcement.”

UNFPA PRAISES CHINA’S ONE-CHILD POLICY

"For all the bad press, China has achieved the impossible," says Sven Burmester, the United Nations Population Fund representative in Beijing. "The country has solved its population problem." —*Time-Asia*, August 29, 2001 <http://www.time.com/time/asia/news/magazine/0,9754,168514,00.html>

"China has had the most successful family planning policy in the history of mankind in terms of quantity and with that, China has done mankind a favour," United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) representative Sven Burmester said last week. —10/11/99 *Agence France-Presse*

"In strictly quantitative terms, it was the most successful family-planning policy ever developed," said Sven Burmester, the UN Population Fund representative in Beijing. "My own view is that there is a generation of Chinese who sacrificed themselves for the benefit of society and they should be recognized for that." —*Chicago Tribune* Monday, May 1, 2000

"I have had the honor of being associated with China's reproductive health and family planning programme for more than two decades. I was instrumental in initiating UNFPA's cooperation with China in 1979."

"...I also feel proud that UNFPA made the wise decision to resist external pressures and continued its fruitful cooperation with China."

(Nafis Sadik, UNFPA Executive Director 1987- 2000, accepting the "International Cooperation Honorary Prize" from the Chinese Government on January 12, 2002.)

—Official State Family Planning Commission of China web site, January 12, 2002
<http://www.sfpc.gov.cn/EN/enews20020114-2.htm>